NAME _____

Directions: Circle the letter of the answer that best completes the statement given.

1. The Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 and Amendments Act of 1987 are laws that establish a national policy for the:

   a. future of nuclear power generation in the United States.
   b. storing, transporting, and disposing of high-level nuclear waste.
   c. environmental clean-up of our Nation's defense facilities.
   d. disposal of low-level nuclear waste and mill tailings.

2. United States scientific researchers currently favor _____as the preferred long-term method of high-level waste disposal.

   a. shallow land burial
   b. underground tanks
   c. deep geological burial
   d. above-ground barrels

3. Studies that will NOT be a part of the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE's) site characterization process at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, are:

   a. hydrologic, geologic, and geochemical characteristics of the site.
   b. social impacts of the repository.
   c. economic impacts of the repository.
   d. feasibility of a monitored retrievable storage facility at the site.

4. If the president recommends Yucca Mountain to the Congress as the site for the repository, and Nevada has NOT entered into a Benefits Agreement, the State of Nevada can:

   a. appeal to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).
   b. submit a notice of disapproval to the Congress.
   c. appoint a special prosecutor to investigate the U.S. Government.
   d. conduct its own study of the site.

5. A Benefits Agreement between the State of Nevada and the DOE would:

   a. result in Nevada's giving up its right to disapprove the site recommendation.
   b. create a mechanism by which Nevada could also host a monitored retrievable storage system.
   c. result in the creation of a Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board.
   d. ensure that DOE will comply with existing transportation laws and regulations.

6. In February 1983, the Department of Energy named ____ potential sites for a permanent geologic repository.

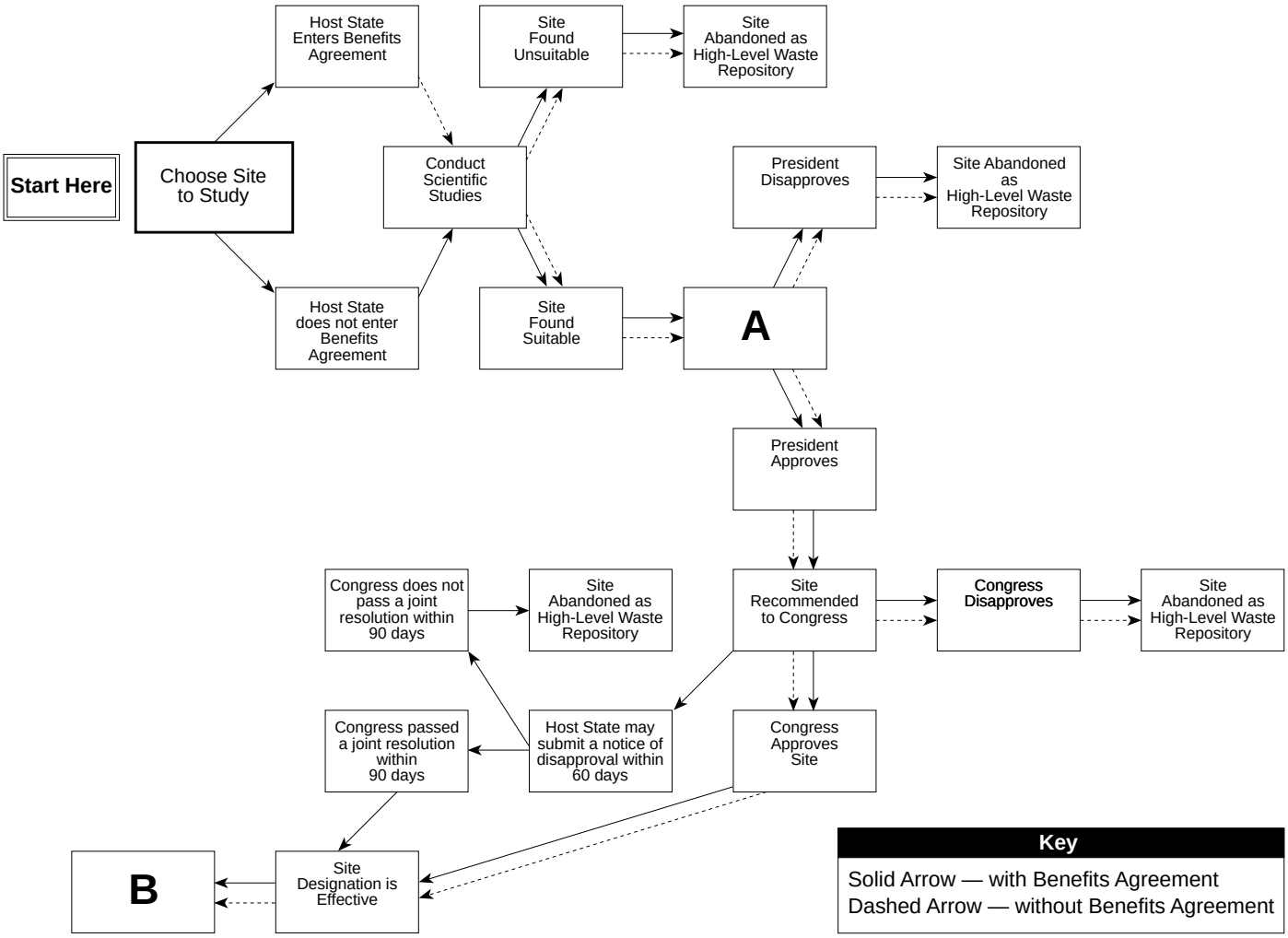
   a. twenty-five
   b. nine
   c. one
   d. six

7. Spent fuel will be transported to storage facilities in:

   a. tanks.
   b. barrels.
   c. casks.
   d. crates.

8. The source of the funds that will cover the costs of disposal of spent fuel from nuclear powerplants is:

   a. State taxes.
   b. the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.
   c. utilities using nuclear powerplants.
   d. income taxes.



Use the flow chart above to answer questions 9 and 10.

9. Which of the following would be appropriate in box A?

   a. site abandoned as a high-level waste repository.
   b. DOE applies to the NRC for construction authorization.
   c. DOE recommends the site to the President.
   d. the President disapproves the site.

10. Which of the following would be appropriate in box B?

   a. site abandoned as a high-level waste repository.
   b. DOE applies to the NRC for construction authorization.
   c. DOE recommends the site to the President.
   d. the President disapproves the site.

11. Present laws governing the disposal of nuclear waste:

   a. cannot ever be changed.
   b. can be amended by DOE.
   c. can be amended by the President.
   d. can be amended by Congress.

12. Casks for transporting spent fuel must be certified by the:

   a. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).
   b. Department of Energy (DOE).
   c. Department of Transportation (DOT).
   d. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

13. New shipping casks with increased fuel carrying capacities are being designed because:

   a. they may be less expensive than existing casks.
   b. they may be more expensive than existing casks.
   c. they will decrease the total number of waste shipments necessary.
   d. they will increase the total number of waste shipments necessary.

14. The Office of the Nuclear Waste Negotiator expired or will expire in:

   a. January 1995.
   b. has not expired.
   c. March 2010.
   d. September 1993.

15. Disposing of spent fuel and high-level waste is expensive. What is one way that the U.S. Government plans to respond to this problem?

    a. requiring all States to contribute funds to the civilian radioactive waste management program.
    b. charging hazardous materials carriers an insurance fee for transporting high-level nuclear waste.
    c. increasing State income taxes.
    d. requiring the U.S. government to pay the costs for disposing of defense high-level waste.

16. An example of a technical issue relating to the disposal of nuclear waste is:

    a. designing a cask that will keep radioactive material from reaching the environment.
    b. concern of local residents for the health of themselves and their families.
    c. improved local economy.
    d. increased local population.

17. An example of a societal issue relating to the disposal of nuclear wastes is:

    a. designing a cask that will keep radioactive material from reaching the environment.
    b. concern of local residents for the health of themselves and their families.
    c. developing models of ground water movement patterns.
    d. understanding host rock response to thermally hot waste canisters.

18. Constructing the Nation's first high-level nuclear waste repository is a complex task and involves all of the following EXCEPT:

    a. a detailed program for the safe storage of low-level waste.
    b. a program for inspection of activities affecting quality on the site.
    c. a program to test that all structures and systems work satisfactorily.
    d. a defined, controlled, and verified repository design.

19. Ensuring public confidence of the safety of disposal of spent fuel and high-level nuclear waste is part of the complex of managing and disposing of high-level waste. Which of the following will help ensure public confidence?

    a. monitoring the transportation of low-level waste.
    b. requiring utilities to pay a fee for all electricity generated by nuclear energy.
    c. requiring independent review of all aspects of the waste disposal program.
    d. regulating the disposal of transuranic waste.

20. What will be studied to determine the impact of a repository on the economy of the host State?

    a. endangered animals and plants in the vicinity of the site.
    b. ground water flow patterns at the site.
    c. geologic formations at the site.
    d. numbers and types of jobs that will be created or lost.